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THE SCRIPTVRES HARMONY.

By E. F. Esq.



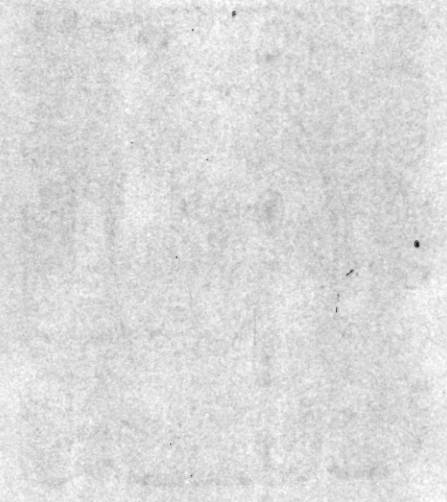
L O N D O N,

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THE
SCOTTISH
HISTORY





TO THE READER.



Any and various are the opinions of Writers concerning the continuance of the world before Christ: insomuch that it is grown into a Proverb; (a) *Chronologers agree like Clocks.* (b) Scarce two of one mind throughout.

The chiefe and maine ground of these differences is, because most, neglecting the Word of God, are drawne away with Fables, humane traditions, and uncertaine authorities, whereby they (c) exceed the just and true number, some

(a) *Chronologi non magis congruunt, quam horologia. Vistorin. Sirigel. Prolegom. in Chron. Melanib.*

(b) *Vix duos reperire liceat, qui omnibus in his inter se conveniant. Fure. Epist. dedicat.*

(c) *Vide Sleidan. de 4 sum.*

Imper. l. 1.

Genabrard Chronograph. l. 1.

Chemnit Harm. Evangel. c. 8.

Eustach. Plys. parte secunda

disput. 1. quest. 5.

To the Reader.

forty yeeres, some one hundred, some one thousand, nay some two thousand yeeres, and upwards. Others, who seeme much to follow the Scriptures, and Hebrew expositours, (unto whom *(d)* without all peradventure we ought in this point to subscribe) doe indeed *(e)* renounce them, when there is small cause to suspect them of falshood; and embrace them, when we know they seeke by all meanes to obscure the truth. As, *(f)* in beginning *Daniel's* 70. weekes from the first yeere of King *Cyrus*, which *Aben Ezra*, a malicious Rabbi, affirmed; not that he did so beleeeve, (for then he must have confessed that the *Messiah* was come, because he himselfe *(g)* saw more then thrice 70. weekes finished) but that he might confound the Christians accompt, and render them ridiculous both to the Greeks and Persians. *(h)*

His designe is by this computation made frustrate: All Scriptures seemingly jarring in point of time are here reconciled; many places

(d) *Lyra annotat. in Gen. c. 15. v. 13.*

(e) In accompting *Terah's* age when *Abraham* was born; and the time of the promise to *Abraham*, and the Captivity of *Judah*, &c.

(f) *Beroaldus Chron. l. 3. c. 7. H. Broughions Consent.*

Rellec. in Dan. Rob. Pont. pag. 17. Mores Tables, pag. 62.

(g) He perfected his Comment on *Daniel Anno Dom. 1126.*

(h) *Hebraeorum Commentatores miris modis regum Persarum Historiam dilacerarunt. Jo. Fune. comment. in Chron. l. 2.*

To the Reader.

places cleared; especially in the Books of the Judges, Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel: Prophecies are shewed in their due time to be accomplished: Christ Jesus is proved be the true Messiah; and (i) in the fulnesse of time to have redeemed them that were under the Law: The honour and (k) comelineffe of Gods Church is here presented; and a necessary (l) help, as well in remembring as understanding of the Scriptures, is administred.

(i) Gal. 4. v. 4, 5
(k) Chronologia seu temporis exordium cum ordinata ejus serie & distincta numeris progressionem est proprium Ecclesie decus; quia ex sola Scriptura Sacra recte cognoscitur Polan. Syntag. Theol. l. 5. c. 15.
(l) Nulla historia lucem habet sine temporum serie. Vid. Strigel. proleg. in Melancth. Chronologia alter historiae oculus. Polan. ibid.

To thee be the use: To God be the glory.

Farewell.

THE
SCRIPTVRES
HARMONY:

Containing

A briefe, plaine, and perfect
computation of the yeeres and times
from the Creation of *Adam*,
unto the death and passion of
our blessed Lord and Saviour
our Iesus Christ,
according to the
Scriptures;

As followeth.



FROM the Creation of ADAM
unto the ceasing of NOAH'S
Flood, are 1656. yeeres:

FOR,

Adam was 130 yeeres old when he begat Seth.

Gen. 5. vers. 3.

Seth at 105 yeeres begat Enos.

Verse 6.

Enos at 90 yeeres begat Cainan.

Verse 9.

Cainan at 70 yeeres begat Mahalaleel.

Verse 12.

Mahalaleel at 65 yeeres begat Jared.

Verse. 15.

Jared at 162 yeeres begat Enoch.

Verse 18.

Enoch at 65 yeeres begat Methuselah.

Verse 21.

Methuselah at 187 yeeres begat Lamech.

Verse 25.

Lamech at 182 yeeres begat Noah.

Verse 28. 29.

Noah was 600 yeeres old when the Flood was upon
the earth.

Ch. 7. ver. 6.

THE waters of the Flood began in the sixe
hundred yeere of Noah's life, in the se-
cond moneth, the seventeenth day of the moneth,
and were dried up in the sixe hundred and
one yeere, in the first moneth, the first day of the moneth.
So that the Flood continued ten moneths and thir-

C. 7. v. 10. 11.

C. 8. v. 13.

B

teene

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teene dayes; which being the same with the fixe hundreth yeer of *Noah*, are not to be accompted.

The said times accompted are 1656 yeeres.

**From the ceasing of N O A H's Flood
unto A B R A H A M S departing from V R
of the Chaldees, are 362. yeeres.**

F O R,

- Ch. 11. vers. 10.* Shem Noah's sonne, begat Arphaxad 2 yeeres after the Flood.
- Verse 12.* Arphaxad at 35 yeeres begat Salah.
- Verse 14.* Salah at 30 yeeres begat Eber.
- Verse 16.* Eber at 34 yeeres begat Peleg.
- Verse 18.* Peleg at 30 yeeres begat Reu.
- Verse 20.* Reu at 32 yeeres begat Serug.
- Verse 22.* Serug at 30 yeeres begat Nahor.
- Gen. 11. v. 24.* Nahor at 29 yeeres begat Terah.
- Verse 26.* Terah at 70 yeeres begat Abraham.

**Reasons why it cannot be admitted
that T E R A H begat A B R A H A M at
130. yeeres old.**

I.

First, because we must then grant, that there were two promises made by God unto *Abraham*; The one

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one before his departure out of *Ur* of the *Chaldees*; The other after *Terah's* death, before his departure out of *Haran*: Which is a meere conceit, and cannot be proved out of the Scriptures. For Saint *Stephen* by repeating the words of *Moses*, *Get thee out of thy Countrey, &c.* shewes plainly, that *Moses* and he did both speake of one and the same promise, which (he expressely saith) was made in *Mesopotamia* (containing at that time the land of the *Chaldees*) before *Abraham* dwelt in *Charran*. And indeed had Saint *Stephen* at that time spoken any thing differing from *Moses* (though by divine revelation, yet) he had offered the Jewes, his accusers, too great an occasion of scandalizing him, and the Gospel of Christ.

Acts 7. v. 2. 3. 4
Gen. 12. v. 1.

Sr. W. Rad. Hist.
L. I. c. 1. Sect. 3.

Secondly, because we must then admit, that *Moses*, who so punctually and largely has set downe the life of *Abraham*, did leave out, and not at all mention the first and chiefe promise made by God unto *Abraham*: which would favour of no lesse impiety then improbability.

2.

Thirdly, because the last and best *English* Translations, render not the words of *Moses* thus; *Terah died in Haran. And the Lord saith, or, then the Lord said; but, Now the Lord had said unto Abraham*, in the Preterpluperfect Tense, shewing, that the Lord had made this promise before *Terah's* death, and (as Saint *Stephen* saith) *in the land of the Chaldees*. *Juni- us* and *Tremelius* translate it by the Preterpluperfect Tense *Dixerat enim*: So *Beza* annot. in *Act. 7.* And *Vatablus* a learned Hebrician confirms it, He-

3.
Gen. 12. v. 1.

Vatabl. in d.
locum.

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braicè per futurum legitur, quod pro præterito perfectò ponitur: & perfectum pro plusquam perfectò; Lege Actor. caput. 7. in principio. Vertendum igitur, Jam verò dixerat Dominus.

And as Gods promise, so *Abraham's* departure out of *Haran*, was also before *Terah's* death. Neither doth the relation of it after the death of *Terah* any way hinder: For the Scriptures do frequently in Story place that after, which was done before in time. As we know, that the eightene yeeres wherein the *Philistines* and *Ammonites* oppressed *Israel*, were in the daies of *Jair* the Judge, yet it is said, *And Jair died, and was buried in Camon. And the children of Israel, &c.* where the story of the oppression is placed after *Jairs* death. So *Abraham's* taking another wife, is mentioned after the death of *Sarah*, which was long before her death, in her time. So the relation of the making of woman, and the fall of man follows after the seventh day, yet we know, that both were created on the sixth day. The Prophets, especially *Feremiah* & *Daniel*, afford many such examples.

Fourthly, because it cannot be inferred out of *Saint Stephens* words, that *Abraham* departed not out of *Haran* till his fathers death: for he saith, *from thence when his father was dead, μετακτενεν αὐτόν*, God transplanted him, that is, fully and absolutely removed him into this Land, *tam animo quam corpore*; which indeed could not be before his fathers death, because

Judg. 10. v. 5.
6. 8.
So c. 13. v. 24.
& c. 15. v. 20.
compared with
c. 13. v. 1.
So Num. 9. v. 1.
compared with
c. 1. v. 1.
So Ezek. 26. v.
1. comp. with
c. 26. v. 1.
Gen. 25. 1.
Gen. 2. v. 3. 22.
& c. 3. comp.
with c. 1. v. 27.
So Jer. 26. v. 1.
compared with
c. 25. v. 1.
So c. 49. v. 34.
compared with
2. 39. v. 1.
So Dan. 7. v. 1.
comp. with c. 5
v. 30.

4.

Flac. Illyr. Gloss.
in Act. 7. v. 4.
Vide Genebrard
Chronol. l. 1.

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because of the duty and naturall affection, which he did and ought to beare unto his Father. So that he departed thence at 75. yeeres old, as *Moses* saith: but was not transplanted thence till his fathers death, as *Saint Stephen* saith, at which time *Abraham* was 135. yeeres old.

Fifthly, because the Scriptures set downe precisely, that *Terah* lived 70. yeeres and begat *Abraham*, *Nahor*, and *Haran*. Now if the 70. yeeres be not referred to *Abraham*, then they are inserted ambiguously, and to no purpose. Ambiguously, because it cannot be determined whether they belong to *Nahor* or *Haran*. And to no purpose, because what matter is it to the continuance of the Church (which was the scope of *Moses* in that Chapter) to mention how old *Terah* was when he begat *Nahor* or *Haran*, who were Idolaters, and not of the Church?

Sixthly, because we must then admit that it was no wonder that *Abraham* should beget a child at 100 yeeres old; whereas the Scriptures record it for an extraordinary act of Gods power, beyond the course of nature. Shall a child (saith *Abraham*) be borne unto him that is an hundred yeeres old? Therefore *Sarah* laughed within her selfe, saying, After I am waxed old, shall I have pleasure, my lord being old also? *Abraham's* age (as well as her owne) was the cause of *Sarah's* laughter. And *Saint Paul* saith, there sprang even of one and him as good as dead, so many as the Starres of the skie in multitude.

5.

Gen. 11. v. 16.

6.

Gen. 17. v. 17.

C. 18. v. 11. 12.

Heb. 11. v. 12.

Rom. 4 v. 19.

tude. Nay more, *He considered not his owne body now dead, when he was about 100 yeeres old.*

Whence it is cleere, that *Abraham's* strength of nature was in his hundreth yeere quite spent, his body was unable to beget children; and therefore the wonder was wrought on him, as well as on *Sarah*.

Gen. 17. v. 17.
compared with
C. 22. v. 1.

Sr. W. R. Hist.
l. i. c. i. Sect. 4.

But in truth I cannot see, how they should account this a wonder, who give *Abraham* a wife and fixe sonnes of her after *Sarah's* death; the eldest of whom should we suppose that *Abraham* begat him the same day that *Sarah* died, must be begotten in the 137 yeere of *Abraham's* age: and (if some may be credited) all six were begotten in lesse then foure yeeres. *Sed ex uno absurdo mille sequuntur.*

7.

Seventhly, because the best Writers and Chronologers affirme, That *Terah* begat *Abraham* at 70. yeeres old. As, *Ioseph. Ant. l. i. c. 7. Euseb. Chron. fol. 6. August. quæst. 25. in Gen. Beda de 6. ætat. mundi. Func. fol. 20. Bucholz. pag. 4. Calvis. pag. 35. Hen. Buntingus. fol. 22. Christ. Helvic. fol. 3. Isaacs. fol. 30.*

Compare Gen.
11. v. 29. with
C. 17. v. 17.

Neverthelesse *Abraham* was not the eldest, but the younger sonne of *Terah*, and is placed first, because of his excellency and dignity.

Abraham departed from *Ur of the Chaldees* when he was 70. yeeres old.

His departure was immediately after Gods Covenant with him, *Acts 7. v. 2, 3, 4.* which is implied, *Gen. 11. v. 31. and c. 12. v. 1.* Now Gods Covenant

nant was when *Abraham* was 70. yeeres old. For from the Covenant to the Law were 430. yeeres; but from the 75. of *Abraham* to the Law, were but 425. yeeres; Therefore the Covenant (and so his departure out of *Urr*) must be five yeeres before, which was in his 70. yeere.

Gal. 3. v. 17.

The said times accompted are 362 yeeres.

From *Abraham's* departing from *Ur* of the Chaldees, unto the departing of the children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, are 430. yeeres.

FOR,

Abraham going forth from *Urr* of the Chaldees came unto *Haran*, alias *Charran*, in *Mesopotamia*, where he dwelt 5 yeeres; and so (leaving his father *Terah*) was 75. yeeres old when he departed thence into the land of *Canaan*.

Gen. 11. v. 31.
C. 12. v. 4, 5. Be-
za in A. 7.
v. 2. 4. 6.

Note, that as in the loines of *Adam* all men sinned; and as in the loines of *Abraham* the Levites paid tithes: So the children of *Israel* in *Abraham* went forth from *Urr* of the Chaldees towards *Egypt*, and passed thorow the land of *Canaan*, journeying still towards the South, untill they came into *Egypt*.

Rom. 5. v. 12.
Heb. 7. v. 9. 10.

Gen. 12. v. 6. 9.
10.

Isaac was borne unto *Abraham* when he was 100. yeeres old, and in the 25 yeere after his departure out of *Haran*.

C. 21. v. 5.

Isaac

C. 25. v. 26.

Isaac was 60 yeeres old when *Rebekah* bare *Jacob*.Gen. 32. v. 28.
C. 47. v. 9.**Iacob, alias Israel**, went into *Egypt* with all his family, when he was 130 yeeres old.*Joseph. ben Gorion de Stat. Macca. Et Hebr. pleriq; omnes, quibus potissimum in Chroni- cis credendum. Lyra in Gen. 15 v. 13. Beza in Act. 7. v. 6.***The children of Israel** were in *Egypt* 210 yeeres. Which was by their father *Jacob* Prophe- tically implied in this word, *Descend yee, or, Get you downe*; the letters whereof in Hebrew *יך*, signifie 210. Gen. 42. v. 2.*(These 210. yeeres may be thus set forth in particular.*Gen 46. v. 8. 11
Exod. 6. v. 18.**Kohath** with his father *Levi* came into *Egypt*: unto whom *Amram* was borne about 60. yeeres after.C. 2. v. 1. 2. 10.
C. 6. v. 20.
*Epiphan. l. An- corat.***Amram** was 70. yeeres old when *Moses* was borne unto him.Compare Num.
10. v. 11. 12. &
c. 13. v. 26. with
Deut. 2. v. 14. &
c. 34. v. 7.**Moses** was 80. yeeres old when he conducted the children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*.Exod. 7. v. 19.
to c. 12. v. 29.The time of the ten plagues of *Egypt* is the same with the latter part of the eightieth yeere of *Moses*, *Exod. 7. vers. 7*. And it is necessarily concluded from those many testimonies of *Moses* his being in the

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the Wildernesse 40. yeeres. Wherefore Saint Stephen, Acts 7. v. 30. did not there intend a full and compleat expiration of 40. yeeres, as he did before, *ve se 23.)* *Joseph. Antiqu. l. 2 c. 6.*

The said times accompted are 430 yeers, which are mentioned, Exod. 12. v. 40. 41.

But when the Scriptures speak of 400. yeeres, as *Gen. 15. vers. 13. and Acts 7. vers. 6.* The accompt is to be taken from the birth of *Isaac.* *Beza annot in Acts 7. v. 6.*

From the departing of the children
of *Israel* out of *Egypt* unto the laying of
the foundation of *Solomons* Temple
are 480. yeeres.

FOR,
Moses remained in the Wildernesse 40 yeeres,

From the Covenant that God made with *Abraham*, saying, **IN THEE SHAL
ALL NATIONS BE
BLESSED,** (upon which he departed

from *Ur* of the *Chaldees*) unto the giving of the Law in Mount *Sinai* are 430. yeeres and almost three moneths : But the Apostle *Gal. 3. v. 17.* leaveth out the moneths as an imperfect number.

C

Joshua

*Deut. 2. v. 7.
Psal. 95. v. 10.
Amos 5 v. 25.
Acts 7. v. 36.
42. & c. 13.
v. 18.
Gen. 12. v. 3.
Acts 3. v. 25.
Gal. 3. v. 8.*

*Exod. 19 v. 1.
18 & c. 20. v. 1*

Comp Deut. 2.
v. 7. 14. with
Josh. 14. v. 7.
10.

Josh. 13. v. 1 &
c. 23. v. 1.

Joshua in the 7 yeere after the death of *Moses* divided the Land of *Canaan*; and after that governed 10 yeeres, (which the Scriptures call a *long time* in respect of *Joshua's* age) and may be proved by deducting the evident and certaine numbers out of the 480. yeeres mentioned, 1 *King.* 6. vers. 1.

Judg. 3. v. 11.

Othniel judged *Israel* 40 yeeres.

Josh. 24. v. 31.
Judg. 2. v. 7 10.
* Which were
17. yeeres ac-
cording to the
Hebrewes; o-
thers say 20.
C. 3. v. 6, 7, 8,
9, 10.

Under whose government *Israel* served the Lord all the dayes * of the Elders, who had seene the great workes of the Lord; But when the Elders were dead, they fell to Idolatry, and much wickednesse: till at last the Lord sold them into the hand of *Chusban-Rishathaim* King of *Mesopotamia*: by whom being eight yeeres grievously oppressed, they cried unto the Lord, and the spirit of the Lord came upon Othniel their Judge, and he delivered them.

Judg. 3. v. 11.

Note, that when the Scriptures say the Land had rest 40. yeeres, and Othniel died; it is not to be understood that the Land was in peace 40. yeeres together under Othniel, but that the Land had rest or peace unto the end of 40. yeeres from the decease of *Joshua*; Or, untill the fortieth yeere of Othniels government: But in what yeere before the fortieth the peace began, the Scriptures expresse not. So understand Judg. 3. v. 30. c. 5. v. 31. & c. 8. v. 28.

*Ad annum qua-
dragesimum.
Jan. & Trin.*

Judg. 3. v. 15.
30.

Ehud with the Vacancy 80 yeeres.

Eglon

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Eglon K. of *Moab* oppressed *Israel* 18 yeers. Neer the end of which oppression, as some suppose; but more probably neere the end of *Ehuds* Judgeship, when through long peace and plenty, God the giver of all goodnesse was forgotten, the execution of justice wholly neglected, and every man did that which was right in his owne eyes, were those dayes, wherein the Scriptures say, *There was no King in Israel.*

C. 3. v. 14.

Levi ben Gerson Func. fol 35
Calvis. pag. 241

Judg. c. 17, 18, 19, 20. & 21.

Shamgar, was a deliverer, but no Judge; for the Scriptures neither mention that he judged, nor that the Land had rest in his daies.

C. 3. v. 31.

Deborah 40 yeeres.

C. 5. v. 31.

The 20. yeeres wherein *Jabin* King of *Canaan* mightily oppressed *Israel*, were at that time when *Deborah* judged.

C. 4. v. 2, 3, 4.

Gideon alias **Ierubbaal** 40 yeeres.

C. 6. v. 32.

C. 8. v. 28.

Presently after the death of *Deborah*, *Midian* oppressed *Israel*: and though *Gideon*, a mighty man of valour, was in the first yeere of their oppression (otherwise there could not be forty yeeres in his daies) by the Lord in speciall manner called to the government, and had the Lords promise, that he should save *Israel* from the hands of the *Midianites*: yet untill the seven yeeres oppression (which God had appointed) were finished, and untill the spirit of the Lord came upon him, he did not deliver them.

C. 6. v. 11. to the 33.

C. 8. v. 28.

C. 6. v. 1. 34.

C. 7. v. 9. 22 23

C 2

Abime-

C. 9. v. 22.

Abimelech 3 yeeres.

C. 10. v. 1, 2.

Tola 23 yeeres.

Verse 3.

Iair 22 yeeres.

C. 10. v. 7, 8.

C. 11. v. 29.

In the end of the fourth yeere of *Fair*, the Philistines and *Ammonites* began to *vexe and oppresse Israel*, which they continued 18. yeeres, untill the Lord raised up *Jephthah* to deliver them.

C. 12. v. 7.

Jephthah judged *Israel* 6 yeeres.

Num. 21. v. 24,
25, 26. & c. 22.
v. 2. compared
with c. 33. v.
38, 48.

About 34. yeeres after that *Sihon King of the Amorites* had fought against the predecessor of *Balak the sonne of Zippor King of Moab*, and had taken all his Land, even unto *Arnon*; *Israel* smote *Sihon* and all his people, and possessed his Countrey: which was in the last yeere of *Moses*. From whence unto *Jephthah* were but 266. yeeres current; yet by adding the yeeres of their owne possession unto *Sihon's*, whose right they had by the Law of Conquest, *Jephthah* did justly say, that they had dwelt in or possessed those Countries *three hundred yeeres*.

Judg. 11. v. 26.

C. 12. v. 8, 9.

Ibzan 7 yeeres.

Verse 11.

Elon 10 yeeres.

Verse 13, 14.

Abdon 8 yeeres.

Samson

Samson 20 yeeres.

C. 16. v. 31.

The Lord delivered Israel into the hand of the Philistines 40. yeeres : Whereof 20. were fulfilled under Samson, and 20. under Eli.

C. 13. v. 1. 5.
C. 15. v. 20.

Eli Judge and Priest 40 yeeres.

1 Sam. 4. v. 18.

Observe here, that from the death of Joshua unto Samuel are 339. yeeres : whereof the times of oppression and afflictions of Israel were 111. yeeres: which added together according to the Jewes manner of speaking, make 450. yeeres. And therefore Saint Paul saith, that God gave the Israelites Judges after a sort 450. yeeres.

Broughtons Ad-
vertisement,
pag 65. 67.

Acts 13. v. 10.
ōs, quasi.

Samuel and **Saul** 40 yeeres.

See Exposition
upon Acts 13.
v. 21.

To wit, Samuel alone about 27. yeers; with Saul about 10. yeers; Saul after Samuels death about 3. yeers.

1 Sam. 6. v. 1.
C. 7. v. 2. 15.
C. 8. v. 1. 5.
C. 11. v. 7.
C. 27. v. 1. 7.

David reigned 40 yeeres and 6 moneths.

2 Sam 2 v. 11.
C. 5 v. 4. 5.

1 K. 2. v. 11.

1 Chr. 3 v. 4. &

C. 29. v. 26. 27.

1. King. 6. v. 1.

2 Chr. 3. v. 2.

Solomon having reigned 3 yeeres and 6 moneths (in the end of the foure hundred and four-score yeere after Israel came out of Egypt, in the second moneth of the Legall yeere) began to lay the foundation of the Temple, which was finished in the seven yeeres and fixe moneths. As appeares, 1 King. 6.

So 2 Sam. 5. v.
5. comp. with
1 K. 2. v. 11. So
2 King. 24. v. 8.
compared with
2 Chr. 36. v. 9.
So Gen. 5. v. 32
compared with
C. 11. v. 10.

vers. 1. 37. 38. But the fixe moneths are there left out, as the Scriptures oftentimes do imperfect numbers.

The said times accompted are 480 yeeres; Which are mentioned, 1 King. 6. vers. 1.

From the laying of the foundation of
Solomon's Temple, unto the beginning
of the Captivity of *Babylon* are
430. yeeres and 10. dayes.

FOR,

1 K. 11. v. 42.
2 Chr. 9. v. 30.

Solomon after the laying of the foundation of
the Temple reigned 36 yeeres and
6 moneths.

1 K. 12. v. 1. 4.
11. 19, 20, 21.
2 Chr. 10. v. 1.
11. 19. & c. 11
v. 1. 12.
Joh. 15. v. 63.
c. 18. v. 11. 28.
1 K. 11. v. 13.
32. c. 12. v. 20.
3 K. 17 v. 18.

Presently after the death of *Solomon*, upon the
rough answer of his sonne *Rehoboam*, ten Tribes re-
belled and made *Jeroboam* King over *Israel*; but the
Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin* followed the house of
David; which, becaule they had their possessions
mixed, are sometimes accounted as one Tribe.

Kings

Kings of Judah.

1 King. 14. Rehoboam

v. 21.

2 Chr. 12.

v. 13.

17 yeeres.

1 K. 15. v. 2

2 Chr. 13.

v. 2.

Abijah 3 yeeres

1 King. 15.

v. 10.

2 Chr. 16.

v. 13.

Afa 41 yeeres.

1 King. 22.

v. 42.

2 Chr. 20.

v. 31.

Iehoshaphat

25 yeeres.

2 Chr. 21.

v. 2.

He is stiled *King of Israel*, because the right of the Crowne of Israel was in him, for Israel rebelled against the house of David: and also because

C. 10. v. 19.

C. 15. v. 13.

Verse 17.

C. 12. v. 1.

C. 21. v. 4.

God is called *the God of Israel*; therefore the Kingdome and people of *Judah*, where, and by whom God was chiefly worship-

Kings of Israel.

1 King. 14.

v. 20.

Jeroboam 21. yeers

C. 15. v. 25.

Nadab 1. yeere.

Verse 33.

Baasha 23. yeeres

He began to reigne in the beginning of the third of Afa.

C. 16. v. 8.

Elab 1. yeere.

Verse 15.

Zimri 7. dayes.

Verse 23.

Omri 11. yeeres.

He began to reigne in the beginning of the 27. of Afa, though he was not fully confirmed till the death of Tibni in the 31. of Afa.

Verse 15.

16. 23.

Verse 29

Ahab 21. yeeres.

C. 20. v. 1.

22. 26.

C. 22. v. 1.

24. 29. 34.

37.

In the end of his 17. and of his 18. yeere, he smote Benhadad.

worshipped, are sometimes called *Israel*.

2 King. 8.
v. 17. 23.
2 Chr. 21.
v. 5. 20.

Iehoram, alias
Ioram, 8 yeeres.

2 K. 8. v. 16
Where in
the Original
it is : In the
fifth yeere of
Joram the
son of Ahab
King of Is-
rael; and of
Jehoshaph.
King of Ju-
dah.

2 Chr. 18.
v. 2

2 K. 1. v. 17.

Note that the beginning of his reigne is in the Scriptures accounted, either from the time he first reigned in his fathers presence, and so he began to reigne in the fifth yeere of *Jehoshaphat*, at the age of 32. yeeres. Or, from the time he first reigned in his fathers absence; and so he began to reigne neere the end of the 18. yeere of *Jehoshaphat*, when *Jehoshaphat* went down to see *Ahab*, & in the beginning of the second yeer after, *Iehoram* King of *Israel* began to reigne. Or, from the time he first reigned after his fathers

dead King of *Syria*. Afterwards they continued three yeeres without warre; but in the third yeer *Jehoshaphat* (leaving his sonne *Iehoram* King in his absence) came to visit him. And in the end of that yeere *Ahab* with *Jehoshaphat* went against *Ramoth Gilead*, and was there slaine.

1 King 22.
v. 51.
* 2 King
9. v. 14.

C. 3. v. 1.

Verf. 24.
25.
C. 6. v. 8. 23

Abaziah 2. yeers
Jehoram alias
Ioram * 15. yeers.

He began to reigne neere the end of the 19. (but in the 18. compleat) of *Jehoshaphat*, but he was not confirmed in his Kingdome till he overcame the rebelling *Moabites*, and sent away the *Syrians*, which was three yeeres after; And then

2 Ch. 8. v.
16.

thers death; and so he began to reigne at the age of 52. yeeres *in the fifth yeere of Ioram King of Israel,* and he reigned eight yeeres.

2 King 8
v. 16.

Verse 25.
C. 9 v. 29.

then he reigned 12. yeeres.

Neere the end of his sixth yeere (but *in the fifth compleat*) *Iehoram King of Iudah* after his fathers death *began to reigne.* And *in the end* of his 11. yeere, or *in the beginning* of his 12. after he was confirmed in the Kingdome, *Ahaziah King of Iudah began to reigne.*

2 K. 8. v. 26.
2 Chr. 21.
v. 17. & c.
22. v. 2. 6.

Ahaziah, alias.
Iehoahaz, alias
Azariah, 1 yeere

C. 10 v. 36

Iehu 28. yeeres.

C. 13. v. 1.

Iehoahaz 16. yeers

He began to reign in the beginning of the 23. yeere of Ioash King of Iudah.

Note, That the last yeere of Ieroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Omri Ahab, and Iehoahaz is not accompted, because they were slain or died in the beginning of the yeere, as

D may

Ludovic.
Lavater. in
Paralip.
22. v. 2.

He was 22. yeeres old when he began to reign with his father: and was 42. yeeres old when he began to reign alone after his fathers death.

Athaliah

2 King. 11.
v. 3-4
2 Chr. 22.
v. 12.

Athaliah the
Queene 6 yeeres

Compare
2 King 10.
v. 36. with
c. 13. v. 1. &
c. 11 v. 2 4.
with v 24.

She was flaine in
the beginning of *the*
seventh yeere of her
reigne.

2 K. 12. v. 1
2 Chr. 24.
v. 1.

Ioash, alias **Ie-**
hoash, 40 yeeres.

2 K. 14. v. 2
2 Chr. 25.
v. 1.

Amaziah
29 yeeres.

2 K. 15. v. 2.
2 Chr. 26.
v. 3.

Vzziah alias
Azariah 52 yeers

Jotham

2 King. 13.
v. 10.

may appear by com-
paring with the yeers
of the Kings of *Judah*
Ioash 16. yeeres.

He began to reigne
neere the end of the
28. (but *in the* 27.
compleat) of *Joash*
King of *Judah*.

C. 14. v. 23

Ieroboam 41. yeers

C. 15. v. 1.

In the beginning of
his 16. (but *in his* 27.
yeere, accompting the
11. yeeres which *Je-*
roboam reigned with
his father) *began Aza-*
riah King of *Judah* to
reigne.

Compare
c. 14 v. 23.
with c. 15.
vers. 8.

From the begin-
ning of the 27. of *A-*
zariah King of *Judah*
to the end of the 38.
was 11. yeeres, there
was a *Vacancy* in the
Kingdome of *Israel*.

Verse d.

Zachariah
6. moneths.

He began to reign in
the very end of the
38. of *Azariah*.

2 K. 15. v. 33
2 Chr. 27.
v. 1. 8.

Iotham
16 yeeres.

2 K. 16. v. 2.
2 Chr. 28.
verf. 1.

Ahaz
16 yeeres.

2 K. 18. v. 2.
2 Chr. 29.
verf. 1.

Hezekiah
29 yeeres.

Verse 13.

Shallum 1. moneth.

Compare
v. 17. with
verf. 23.

Menahem 10. yeeres and
5. moneths.

Pekabiah 2. yeeres.

2 King. 15.
verf. 27.

Pekah 20. yeeres.

He began to reign in the be-
ginning of the 52. of **Azariah**

Hoshea 19. yeeres.

Verse 30.

He began to reign in the
beginning of the fourth year
of **Ahaz** K. of *Judah*, which
was the beginning of the 20.
after **Iotham** began. And in
the end of the 13. (but in the
12. compleat) of **Ahaz** **Hoshea**
was confirmed in his Kingd.
After w^{ch} he reigned 9 yeeres

C. 17. v. 1.

In the end of the third of
Hoshea began **Hezekiah** to reign
In the beginning of the 4.

Ver. 9. 10.
C. 17 v. 6.

of **Hezekiah** (which was the be-
ginning of the 7. of **Hoshea**)
Shalmaneser King of *Assyria*
came up against *Samaria*: and
at the end of 3. yeeres (w^{ch} was
in the end of the 6. of **Hezek.**
and of the ninth of **Hoshea**)
Samaria was taken.

Ver. 18. 21
23, 24.

Here began the Captivity of *Israel*.

D 2

Note,

The Scriptures Harmony.

1 K. 17. v. 6. &
c. 18. v. 11.

Note, that *Israel* was then carried away into *Assyria*, and placed in *Halath*, and in *Habor*, by the river of *Gozan*, and in the Citics of the *Medes*; but 46. yeeres after, they were driven thence, disperfed, and so broken, that they were not a people. As *Isaiah* foretold in the third yeere of *AhaZ* King of *Judah*, which was *three fcore and five yeeres* before it came to paffe.

Isa. 7. v. 1. 8.

2 K. 22. v. 1.
2 Chr. 33. v. 1.

Manasseh 55 yeeres.

2 K. 21. v. 19.
2 Chr. 34. v. 21

Amon 2 yeeres.

2 K. 21. v. 1.
2 Chr. 33. v. 1.

Icfiah 31 yeeres.

2 K. 23. v. 31.
1 Chr. 3. v. 15.
2 Chr. 36. v. 2.
Jer. 22. v. 11.
Comp. 2 Chr.
36. v. 2. with
v. 5.

Iehoahaz, alias **Iohanan**, alias **Shallum**,
3 moneths.

He is called *the first borne*, because he first succeeded in the Kingdome: but his brother *Iehoiakim* was the elder by two yeeres.

2 K. 23. v. 34.
36
1 Chr. 3. v. 15.
2 Chr. 36. v. 4, 5

Iehoiakim, alias **Ioakim**, alias **Eliakim**,
11 yeeres.

2 K. 23. v. 34-35
& c. 24. v. 1.
Dan. 1. v. 1, 2.
Joseph. Antiqu.
l. 10. c. 7.

Under *Pharaoh Nechoh* he reigned eight yeeres, and under *Nebuchadnezzar* three yeeres, but in the said *third yeere* (which was the eleventh yeere of his reigne in *Ierusalem*) he rebelled and the Lord gave him
into

into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar.

Iehoiachin, alias Ieconiah, alias Coniah, 3 moneths and 10 dayes.

2 K. 24. v. 8.
1 Chr. 3. v. 16.
2 Chr. 36. v. 9.
Jer. 22. v. 24. &
c. 37. v. 1.

To wit *three moneths and ten dayes* alone after his fathers death, being then *at the age of eightcene*: But with his father he reigned ten yeeres before, and *began his reign at eight yeeres old*.

Comment.
vulg. in 2 Chr.
36. v. 9.

Note, that the Scriptures expresse *Iehoiachins* Captivity to be *in the seventh yeere compleat of Nebuchadnezzars reigne*: or, *when the seventh yeere was expired*: or, *in the beginning of his eighth yeere*. All which point at one and the same time.

Jer. 52. v. 28.

2 Chr. 36. v. 10

2 K. 24. v. 12.

From his Captivity the Prophet *Ezekiel* takes his accompt.

Ezek. 1. v. 2. &
c. 8. 20. 24. 26.
29. 31. 32. 40.
v. 1.
Ezek. 1. v. 1, 2.
2 K. 22. v. 3, 8.

The fifth yeere of his Captivity was the thirtieth yeere after the finding of the booke of the Law, in the eighteenth of King Iosiah.

Zedekiah, alias Mattaniah, 11 yeeres.

2 K. 24. v. 17.
18.
2 Chr. 36. v. 11.
Jer. 52. v. 1.
Jer. 37. v. 1.
Jum. & Trem. in
1 Chr. 3. v. 16.

He is called *the sonne of Ieconiah*, not by nature, for he was his Unkle; but by succession in the government.

So *Ahab* was sonne to *Baasha*, 1 King. 20. v. 34. compared with c. 15. v. 19, 20. So *Salathiel* was sonne to *Ieconiah*, 1 Chr. 3. v. 17. *Matth.* 1. v. 12.

Broughtons Ad-
vertisement.
pag 51. 59. 61.

From the revolt of *Ieroboam* unto the siege of *Ierusalem*, in the ninth yeere of *Zedekiah*, are 390.

2 K. 25. v. 1.

D 3 yeeres

Ezck. 4. v. 5.

yeers: which were *the yeeres of the iniquity of the house of Israel*; for some of the Israelites who were mixed with the Tribe of *Judah*, remained untill this time.

2 K. 25. v. 2.
3. 8.

In the end of his reigne *Jerusalem* was taken.

2 K. 25. v. 4.
to v. 22.
2 Chron. 36.
v. 17. to v. 21.
Jer. 1. v. 3. &
c. 52. v. 27.

Here began the Captivity of *Judah* (commonly called the Captivity of *Babylon*) with the utter destruction of *Jerusalem*.

The said times accompted are 430 yeeres and 10 dayes.

Reasons why it cannot be admitted that the Captivity of *Judah* (alias the 70 yeeres Captivity) began in the third yeere of *Iehoiakim*.

Jer. 25. v. 1.

First, because the fourth yeere of Iehoiakim was the first yeere of Nebuchadnezzar; How then could Nebuchadnezzar come up in the third of Iehoiakim? And to say that Nebuchadnezzar began to reign and came up in the end of the third of Iehoiakim, is contrary to the Text alleadged, and also against reason; For what man can imagine, that Nebuchadnezzar should receive his Crowne, raise immediately a mighty host,

The Scriptures Harmony.

23

host, subdue all *Syria*, march afterwards with an Army into *Iudea*: (which is neere 400. miles from *Babylon*) the very fight whereof caused *Iehoiakim* to become his servant, and all this to be done in the very end of the third of *Iehoiakim*?

Joseph. Antiqu.
l. 10. c. 7.

2 K. 24. v. 1.

Secondly, because it is grounded upon nothing but figments and falsities. As, that *Iehoiakim* was carried to *Babylon*, and sent home againe*: That *Daniel* and the rest were carried away Captives in the first yeere of *Nebuchadnezzar*: That *Iehoiakim* rebelled against *Nebuchadnezzar* in the sixth yeere of his reigne: That *Nebuchadnezzar* came not against him till five yeeres after: That the *Chaldean* Kingdome continued but 70. yeeres; Which they seeke to wrest from the words of *Jeremiah*, but in vaine; for though in the fourth of *Iehoiakim* he prophesieth of the just continuance of the *Chaldean* Kingdome untill the end of the 70. yeeres Captivity, yet he saith not that the 70. yeeres Captivity began in the fourth of *Iehoiakim*: for the Scriptures declare that they began not till the end of the reigne of *Zedekiah*, which was eightene yeeres after the said prophecy.

2.
See Broughtons
consent of
Scriptures,
Moses Tables.
* Read *Jer. 22.*
v. 18. 19.

Jer. 29.

Thirdly, because the Captivity of *Iehoiakim*, as also of his sonne, was but a particular Captivity of some few, though (I grant) many Nobles were then carried away. But the Captivity of *Judah*, or the 70. yeeres Captivity, was not the Captivity of a few, or only of the chief, but of the whole Land of *Judah*; of Prince and people, with the utter destruction of *Jerusalem*, in the end of the reigne of *Zedekiah*.

3.

2 K. 25. v. 21.

1 Chr. 6. v. 15.
compared with
2 K. 25 v. 18.

Jer. 52. v. 27.

Jer. 1. v. 1, 2.

Zedekiah. Of this Captivity it is said. *so Iudah was carried away out of their Land. And Jehozadak the sonne of Seraiah went into Captivity when the Lord carried away Iudah and Ferusalem by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar. Thus Iudah was carried away Captive out of his owne Land. And the word of the Lord came unto Feremiah in the dayes of Iehoiakim, unto the end of eleventh yeer of Zedekiah, unto the carrying away Ierusalem Captive in the fifth moneth.* What words can plainer expresse the time when the Captivity of *Iudah* began?

2 Chr 36. v. 20.
21.

Them that had escaped from the sword carryed he away to Babylon: where they were servants to him and his sons, untill the reigne of the Kingdom of Persia: to fulfill the word of the Lord by the mouth of Ieremiah, untill the Land had enjoyed her Sabbaths: for as long as shee lay desolate, she kept Sabbath, to fulfill three score and tenne yeeres. See here the 70. yeeres desolation must be fulfilled from this Captivity in the end of *Zedekiah*.

4.

2 Chr. 36. v.
59.

Fourthly, because if *Jehoiakim* were carried away captive in his third yeere, then must *Jekoniah's* Captivity be in the ninth yeere of *Nebuchadnezzar*. For *Jehoiakim* reigned eight yeeres after that, and his sonne

sonne *Ieconiah* three moneths and ten dayes : But this is contrary to the Scriptures; which say directly, that *Nebuchadnezzar* tooke *Iehoiachin*, alias *Ieconiah*, in the eighth yeere of his reigne. And *Jeremiah* saies, in the seventh yeere.

2 K. 24. v. 12.

Jer. 52. v. 28.

5.

Jer. 52. v. 28
29, 30.

Fifthly, because in the last chapter of *Jeremiah*, where the severall Captivities are reckoned up, there is no notice taken of the Captivity of *Iehoiakim*, nor of the Captives at that time carried to *Babylon*, being none but a few children chosen out of certaine of the children of *Israel*, and of the Kings seed, and of the Princes, such as had ability in them to stand in the Kings Palace, and whom they might teach the learning and the tongue of the *Chaldeans*. Whereas the Captivity of *Zedekiah* is there, and also in the 39. Chapter, and in the latter booke of the *Kings* and *Chronicles* largely related, as being the grand and most remarkable Captivity, *The Captivity of Iudah*.

Dan. 1. v. 3. 4

From the beginning of the Captivity of *Babylon* unto the Commandement to restore and to build *Jerusalem* againe, are 152. yeeres.

FOR,
The Captivity continued 70 yeeres.

2 Chr. 36. v. 21
Jer 25. v. 11 &
E. 29. v. 10.
Dan. 9. v. 2.

The next yeere after, being the first yeere of
E King

Ezra 1.v.1

King **Cyrus**, *Israel* returned from Captivity.

Ezra 3.v.8.

They began to build the Temple in the *second* yeere of the said **Cyrus**, And it was finished in 29 yeeres after, *which was the sixth yeere of King Darius*, the son of *Hystaspes*.

C.6.v.15.

Hag. 2.v.9.

John 18.v.20.

Of this Temple it was prophesied, that *the glory* thereof should *be greater then of the former*, w^{ch} was, not in respect of the beauty in building, but because of the presence of the **Messiah**, our Saviour, who should teach therein.

Ezra 7.v.8. 11

Artaxerxes in the end of *his seventh yeer*, which was 52 yeeres after the finishing of the Temple, sent *Ezra*, and gave him *Commission to restore and to build Jerusalem againe*.

Dan. 9.v.21.24

Here began the **70. weeks** revealed by the Angel **Gabriel** unto **Daniel**.

The said times accompted are 152 yeeres.

Reasons why it cannot be admitted that *Daniels 70. weeks* should be accompted from the first yeere of King **Cyrus**.

I.

The one is, because the Angel saith expressely, that

that the 70. weeks must be accompted from the going forth of the Commandement to restore and to build *Ierusalem* : which Commandement was not given forth by *Cyrus* ; for the Commission of *Cyrus* (twice rehearsed by *Ezra*) was onely to build the Temple. And though it be also true, that *Cyrus* gave Commandement to build *Ierusalem*, yet he gave not Commandement to restore *Ierusalem* : Whereas that Commandement which the Angel spake of, was both to restore and to build *Ierusalem*. This was given forth by *Artaxerxes* in the seventh yeere of his reigne ; As may be seene by the tenour of *Ezra* his Commission. For *Ierusalem* was then restored when the Lawes were taught, and Religion established : and it was then built, when *Magistrates* and *Iudges* were set therein. Without Religion *Ierusalem* could not be restored : without *Magistrates* it could not be called a City. To settle both these, *Ezra* onely received authority and had Commandement.

Dan. 9. v. 23.

Ezra. 1. & 6.

Esa. 44. v. 28. & c. 45. v. 13.

Ezra 7. v. 11.

The other reason is, because the Assertors of this opinion, when they come to particulars, doe grossely rend in sunder all Histories, especially of the *Persian Monarchy*; and are forced to build on their own phanseys. As, That *Cyrus* after he took *Babel*, reigned but three yeeres : *Cambyses* after his fathers death foure : But *Mr. More* will have it that *Cambyses* reigned with his father sixe yeeres, and one after his fathers death. Both alike true. For if *Cyrus* and *Cambyses* reigned so short a time, how could *Camby-*

2.

Broughtons Advertisement of corruption, pag. 11. See Mr. Mores Tables.

Dan. 10. v. 13.
compared with
v. 1.

Broughton *ibid.*

See Broughtons
consent of
Scripture, Anno
Mun. 3560.
And Mr. Mores
Tables.

* Joseph. An-
tiqu. l. 11 c. 4.

Furr. fol. 65.

Bucholz. pag. 34

Sir W. Ral. Hist.

l. 3. c. 5. Sect. 3.

Ezra 4. v. 6.

C. 6. v. 1. unto
v. 13.

Broughtons Ad-
vertisement;
and Consent.

Ezra 7. v. 8. 25.

Hag. 1. v. 1.
Zech. 4. v. 6.

ses, the Prince of the Kingdome of Persia, withstand the building of the Temple 21. yeeres, as the Scriptures affirme; and are so understood even by Mr. Broughton himselfe?

That *Darius* the sonne of *Hystaspes* (surnamed *Ahasuerus*) hindered the building of the Temple; who is generally acknowledged to be the finisher * ther- of: and whose great favour and liberality unto the Jewes is not onely set forth in the Book of *Esther*, but also in profane histories. And though it be true, that in the beginning of the reigne of *Ahasuerus* they wrote an accusation against the inhabitants of *Judah* and *Ierusalem*: yet this accusation was so farre from hindering the building of the Temple, that it procured from *Darius*, alias *Ahasuerus*, a Decree for the speedy finishing thereof.

That *Artaxerxes*, mentioned in the seventh of *Ezra*, was the same *Darius* mentioned before in the sixth chapter, in whose reigne the Temple was finished. But this cannot be. For *Ezra* ending his story of *Darius* in the sixth chapter begins his seventh thus: *Now after these things in the reigne of Artaxerxes King of Persia, &c.* Which words shew plainly that he spake of another King, and of things done long after *Darius*. Besides, in the seventh yeere of *Artaxerxes*, *Ezra* had Commission to set Magistrates and Iudges over the people, which could not be the next yeere after the finishing of the Temple, unlesse we will suppose that *Zerubbabel* the Governour, and *Ieshua* the High-Priest, and the other Magistrates, did all die together on a sudden, as soon as the Temple was finished.

That

That *Xerxes* hindered the building of the Temple; That *Artaxerxes Longimanus* was brother to *Xerxes*; whom all Histories with one consent declare to be his sonne: That he reigned but 36. yeeres: that *Artaxerxes Mnemon* reigned 11. yeeres with his father, and 10. alone; and infinite such like absurdities.

Broughtons Advertisement pag. 12. 13.

Mores Tables.

Neither can they excuse themselves, because of the diversity of Writers touching the time of these Kings. For the best and soundest Writers doe not differ: *and that which is, and hath from time to time beene generally received, must be taken for truth.* But these follow none at all, and cannot so much as find one pur-blind Author to countenance their inventions. And therefore they doe cautiously omit the particular accompt of *Daniels* 70. weeks.

Vincem. Ler. contra Hares. c. 3.

But Mr. More tels us, that *Daniels* 70. weeks must needs begin at the very end of their 70. yeeres captivity, or else the analogie of their 70. yeeres captivity, and 7. times 70. yeeres liberty, could not stand: and also the comfort were not so forcibly brought by the Angel, if there were any meane time betweene the end of their captivity, and the beginning of their liberty.

An Object. Mores Tables. pag. 94. 95.

To resolve this, we must know, that *An analogy is a proportion, similitude, or resemblance, which one thing hath unto another.* Now that any intervenient time can destroy an analogie, is a meere paradoxe. For in matter of proportion and similitude, neither time nor place are considerable. Betweene the Paschall Lamb in the first Passeover, and the passion of Christ the Lamb of God, there was a true analogy: yet there interceded 1552. yeeres. Betweene the

Resolved.

Exod. 12. v. 3. 21. Luke 23. v. 33.

Numb. 21. v. 9.
John 3. v. 14.

Jona 1. v. 17.
Match. 12. v. 40

lifting up of the Serpent in the Wildernesse, and the lifting up of the Sonne of man, there was a true analogy: yet there interceded 1512. yeeres. Betweene *Jonas* his being three dayes and three nights in the Whales belly, and the Sonne of man his being three dayes and three nights in the heart of the earth, there was a true analogy: yet there interceded about 820. yeeres. Between Christs suffering, and the signes now administred in the Lords supper, there is a true analogy: yet the time since He suffered is more then 1600. yeeres. *Therefore* it is manifest, that the analogy betweene *Judas*'s 70. yeeres Captivity and *Daniel*'s 70. weekes may well stand, though the weeks doe not immediately begin in the end of the Captivity.

Nor does any meane time betweene the Jewes Captivity, and their liberty, diminish the comfort thereof more then the 46. yeeres till the Israelites were peaceably possessed of the Land of *Canaan*, diminished their comfort of being freed from *Egypt* the house of bondage.

From the cominandement to restore
and to build *Jerusalem* againe, unto the
death and passion of our Lord and
Saviour J E S U S C H R I S T,
are 490. yeeres.

F O R,

Dan. 9. v. 25.

It is expressely declared unto *Daniel*, that from
the

the going forth of the Commandement to restore, and to build Ferusalem, unto the **Messiah**, The Prince, shall be 7 weeks (so long it was before the Reformation could be fully perfected & Religion established) and 62 weeks (which make 69. weeks) and after 62. weeks, in the week following (which added to the said 69. maketh full 70. weeks) shall **Messiah** be cut off, and He shall confirme the Covenant, &c.

Now accompting each day for a yeere (as the Scriptures doe frequently) 70. weeks do amount unto 490 yeeres.

Verse 26. 27.

So Numb. 14.

v. 34.

So Ezek. 4. v.

5, 6.

So Dan. 10. v. 13

So Revel. 2. v.

10.

The full time from the Creation of **Adam**, unto the death and passion of our Lord and Saviour **JESUS CHRIST**, is 4000 yeeres and 10 dayes.

Which Ezek. might happily intend by 4000 Cubites c. 47. v. 3, 4, 5.

A particular prooffe of the times from the beginning of the Captivity of *Babylon* unto the death and passion of our blessed Saviour **IESUS CHRIST**, whereby the former computation, as also many places of the Scriptures, are cleared.

The first Monarch of Babylon.

Comp. 2 K. 24.
v. 12. with c. 25
v. 27.
Jer. 25. v. 1.

Nebuchadnezzar reigned 45 yeeres.

He began to reigne *in the end of the fourth yeere of Jehoiakim King of Judah.*

2 K. 24. v. 7.
Dan. 2. v. 1. 28.
26.
Joseph. Antiqu.
l. 10 c. 7 & 11.

In the beginning of his tenth yeere, which was *the second yeere of his reigne*, after he vanquished **Pharaoh Nechoh**, Daniel told and expounded his dreame.

2 K. 25 v. 8.
Jer. 52 v. 12. 27

The Captivity of the Jewes began in the beginning of the *nineteenth yeere* of his reigne; or, as it is, *Jer. 52. v. 29. in the end of the eighteenth yeere.*

2 K. 22. v. 3. 8.

Jer. 52. v. 30.

Ezek 4. v. 6.

From the finding of *the booke of the Law in the 18. of Iosiah*, unto the last carrying away of the Jewes into Captivity *in the three and twentieth yeere of Nebuchadnezzar*, are 40. yeeres; which was the time of *the iniquity of the house of Judah.*

Evilmerodach

Evilmerodach reigned 30 yeeres.

Belshazzar in the beginning of his foureteenth yeere was slaine; so that he reigned but 13 yeeres compleat.

Of these three *Ieremiah* speaks, c. 27. v. 6, 7.

Note, that when *Cyrus* the *Persian* overcame *Astyages* King of the *Medes*, (whom *Daniel* calleth *Ahasuerus*) *Darius*, alias *Cyaxares*, sonne of the said *Astyages*, took upon him the Kingdome: but finding his souldiers to forsake him, and having no issue male, he forthwith gave his daughter in marriage unto the said *Cyrus* (sonne of *Cambyses* the *Persian*, and *Mandana* the sister of *Darius*) and joyned him in the government, who was prosperous in warres, took *Babylon*, where he slew *Belshazzar* in his drunkenesse, delivered the Jewes from Captivity, subdued many Nations: and was

Melancthon. l. 2.
Chron. de 1. Monarch pag. 165.
Sleidan. l. 1.

Dan. 9. v. 1.

Joseph. Antiqu. l. 10. c. 12.
Xenoph. de instit. Cyri. l. 1. & 8.

Dan. 5. v. 2. 30.
Ezra 1. v. 1.
Isa 45. v. 1.

The first Monarch of Persia.

Darius reigned with **Cyrus** 1 yeere after *Belshazzar* was slaine.

Of this *Darius* speaketh *Ezra*, c. 6. v. 14. and *Dan. c. 6. v. 1.* And of their joynt-reigne, v. 28. & c. 8. v. 3. & *Isa. 21. v. 2. 9.*

In respect of which joynt-reigne *Darius* is said to take the Kingdome of the *Chaldeans*, or *Babylon*; though indeed *Cyrus* was onely in that action: and *Darius* was by him made King over the Realme of the *Chaldeans*.

Xenoph. l. 8.
Sleidan. l. 1.

Dan. 5. v. 30. 31
Jer. 51. v. 11.
Isa 13. v. 17.
Melancthon. l. 2.
Chron. de 2. Monarch. pag. 10.
Sr. W. R. Hist. l. 3. c. 3. Sect. 5.
Dan. 9. v. 1.

F

Cyrus

Cyrus after *Darius* his death 15 yeeres.

Ezra 4. v. 24.
Dan. 10. v. 1, 2.
4. 13.

The building of the Temple went forward two yeeres, but from the beginning of the third yeere of *Cyrus* (accompting from *Darius* his death) *Cambyfes* withstood it, and caused it to cease 21. yeeres: which was, untill he himselfe died. Allowing therefore eight yeeres unto him with *Smerdis the Mage*, it is plaine that he hindered the building in his fathers absence 13. yeeres; Whereunto adding those two yeeres, when it went forward, the time of *Cyrus* his reigne after *Darius*, was 15. yeeres.

Herodot. l. 3.
Grimston Estat.
in the Chron. of
Persia, Sect. 1. 6

Cambyfes when his father *Cyrus* invaded *Scythia*, was appointed King according to the custome of the *Persians*, which was, to leave the nearest in blood to rule in the Kings absence; In which Expedition *Cyrus* was at length flaine, and then *Cambyfes* reigned alone 7 yeers and 5 moneths.

Ezra 4. v. 7. 11.
23.

Ezra calleth him *Artaxerxes*, alias *Artahshafte*, which was then a generall name unto the Kings of *Persia*, as *Pharaoh* to the Kings of *Egypt*, *Cesar* to the *Roman* Emperors, and at this day *Sophi* to the *Persian*.

Beda de 6. aiar.
mundi.
Constant. Phryg.
fol. 162.
Buckol. pag. 33.
Isaac. fol. 132.
Euseb. chr. fol.
53. D.

Smerdis *the Mage* reigned 7 moneths, which time is usually added to *Cambyfes*.

Melanct. l. 2.
Chron. de 2. Mo-
narch. p. 3. *Ali-*
an. hist. l. 12. c.
43.
Grimst. l. d.
Sect. 8.

Darius sonne to *Hystaspes* King by election, fir-
named *Artaxerxes Ahasuerus*, reigned 36
yeeres.

Of

Of whom *Ezra* 4. v. 5, 6. (where he is called *Ahasuerus*) v. 24. & c. 5. v. 7. & c. 6. v. 14. (where he is called *Artaxerxes*) v. 15. 22. (where he is called King of *Assyria*) *Hag.* 1. v. 1. *Zech.* 1. v. 1. & c. 7. v. 1.

He was the husband of *Queen Esther*, alias *Hadassah*. *Esth.* 1. v. 1. compared with *1 Esdras* 2. v. the last, and c. 3. v. 1, 2.

Esth. 2. v. 7.
Func. Chron. fol.
65.

Xerxes sonne to *Darius*, in the fifth yeere of his reigne went with an innumerable host against the *Grecians*; but after many battels, in the end of his 15 yeere, was utterly overthrowne both at Sea and Land, and brought into such contempt, that presently upon his returne into *Asia*, he joyned his son *Longimanus* in the government, wholly giving himselfe unto lust and cruelty, and fixe yeeres after was slaine by his Unkle *Artabanus*.

Of whom, *Dan.*
11. v. 2.

Herodot. 1. 7.

Bucholz. pag.
36. 38.

Vit. Strigel.
Schol. hist. in
Melaneth. 1. 2.
Chron.

His last fixe yeeres are the same with his sons, and therefore not to be accompted.

Hist. x. Ctesia
Persicis.
Euseb. chr. f. 56.
Melaneth. 1. d.
pag 4.
Christoph. Hel-
vic fol. 17.

Artaxerxes, surnamed **Longimanus**,
40 yeeres.

Of whom *Ezra* 7. v. 7. *Neh.* 2. v. 1. & c. 5. v. 14. & c. 13. v. 6.

In the end of his seventh yeere he gave *Ezra* his Commission; and then began *Daniels* 70. weeks.

And in his twentieth yeere he gave *Nchemiah* Commission to repaire some houses, and to build

Func. Comment.
in Chronol. 1. 2.
Bucholz. p. 40.
Neh. 2. v. 1. 8. 13
& c. 4. v. 1. 3. 7.
8. 13. to v. the
last.

Dan. 9. v. 25.

the wals of *Ferusalem*; which accordingly was executed, although (as it was foretold to *Daniel*) the street was built againe, and the wall, even in troublesome times.

Hist. ex Ctesia Persicu.
Christ. Helvic.
fol. 18.
Isaac. Chron.
fol. 140.

Xerxes
Sogdian *alias* **Secundian** } sons to *Artaxerxes*,
reigned severally
9 moneths.

Sleidan. l. 1.
Grimst. l. d. Sect.
1. & 12.
Bucholz. pag. 43

Darius Nothus 12 yeeres.

Enseb. Chron.
fol. 57.
Melaneth. l. d.
pag. 4.

Artaxerxes Mnemon 40 yeeres.

Metasthenes.
Ælian hist. l. 2.
c. 17.
Melaneth. l. d. ib.
Func Chr. f. 73.
Sleidan. l. 1.
Grimst. l. d.
Sect. 1. & 13.

Darius Artaxerxes surnamed **Ochus**
26 yeeres.

Beda. l. d. Metasthenes.
Func. Chr. f. 74.
Helv. ib. Grimst. l. d.
Sect. 1. & 13.

Arfames, *alias* **Arfaces**, *alias* **Arfes**,
4 yeeres.

Beda. l. d. Metasthenes.
Func. Chr. f. 74.
Helvic. ib. Grimst. l. d.
Sect. 1. 13. & 14.

Darius, whose first name was **Coloman-**
nus, *alias* **Codomannus**, reigned 6
yeeres.

Of

Of whom *Neh.* 12. v. 22. *Joseph. Antiqu. lib.* 11. cap. 7.

This **Darius** was in three battels vanquished by *Alexander the Great*.

1 Mac. 1. v. 1.
Joseph. Antiqu.
L. 11. c. ult.
Ælian hist. l. 8.
c. 7. & l. 12. c.
43. *Justin.* l. 11
Stridon. l. 1.
Grimst. l. d. Scit.
14.

One Argument Mr. Broughton brings, wherewith (as he conceives) he disproveth al computations but his owne; and it is drawne from the ages of *Zerubbabel*, *Jeshua*, *Mordecai*, *Ezra*, and *Nehemiah*; which (saith he) must be stretched beyond all likelihood, if the Kingdome of *Persia* continued above 130. yeeres.

An Object.

See Broughton
consent of
Scripture.

As to *Zerubbabel*. *Jeremiah* tels us, That *Jehoiakim*, alias *Jeconiah*, was brought forth of prison in the 37. yeere of his Captivity, which was the 26. yeere of the Captivity of *Judah*; and did eate continually before the King of *Babylon*, untill the day of his death: which admit to be two yeeres after; then were 28. yeeres of *Judah's* Captivity passed. *Salathiel*, alias *Shealtiel*, was the sonne of *Jeconiah* by succession: *Salathiel* begat *Pedaiah*, *Pedaiah* begat *Zerubbabel*.

Resolved.
Jer. 52. v. 31.
33, 34.

Matth 1. v. 12.
1 Chr. 3. v. 18,
19.

Now admit, that *Salathiel* immediately after he succeeded *Jeconiah*, begat *Pedaiah*, and that *Pedaiah* at 24. yeeres also begat *Zerubbabel*, (which probably was not sooner) then was *Zerubbabel* 18. yeeres old in the first yeer of King *Cyrus*, and 48. when the Temple was finished, in the reigne of *Darius Hystaspes*.

Ezra 3. v. 2.

I Chr. 6. v. 14.

15.

2K. 25 v. 18. 21

As to *Jeshua*. He was the sonne of *Jozadak*, alias *JehoZadak*, the sonne of *Seraiah*, the chiefe Priest, who was slaine by *NebuchadneZZar*. Now admit that *JehoZadak* was ten yeeres old when he was carried into Captivity, and that 30. yeeres after he begat *Jeshua*; then was *Jeshua* 40. yeeres old in the first yeere of *Cyrus*, and 70. when the Temple was finished.

Esh. 2. v. 6.

C. 3. v. 7.

C. 9. v. 1. 32.

2 Chr. 24. v. 15

As to *Mordecai*. Admit that he was five yeeres old when he was carried away Captive with *Jeconiah*, then was he 122. yeeres old in the 12. yeere of *AbaJuerus*, when the two daies of *Purim* were by the Decree of *Queene Esther* made feastivall; after which should he live eight yeeres, he then died at the age of 130. which was not unlikely in those times.

Neh. 2. v. 1 & c.
8. v. 3. 13.

Gen. 35. v. 28.

Moses Aegyptius
in suo Misna, ut
citatur l. 2. chr.
Genebr.

As to *Ezra*. Admit that he was five yeeres old when his father *Seraiah* the chiefe Priest was slaine, then was he 170. yeeres old in the 20. of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, when he read and instructed the people in the words of the Law: after which, should he live ten yeeres (though peradventure he lived not one yeer) he then died at the age of *Isaac* 180. yeeres old. And what unlikelihood is there but that God for the good of his Church might as well preserve *Ezra* unto this age, as he did *Phinehas* the sonne of *Eleazar* to a far greater, whom the Jewes affirme to have lived 300. yeeres?

Nor will it further extend the age of *Ezra* to shew, that *Ezra* went into the Chamber of *Johanan*, and that he wrote the Books of the Chronicles in
Johanan's

Johanan's time. For *Johanan*, alias *Jonathan*, was the sonne of *Iehoiada*, the sonne of *Eliashib*, the sonne of *Joiakim*, the sonne of *Ieshua*. Now admit each of these to be begotten in the thirtieth yeere of their fathers age, (observing what we spake before concerning *Ieshua*) then was *Iohanan* borne in the fifth yeere of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*; and so *Ezra* might very well in the beginning of *Artaxerxes* his eighth yeere go into the chamber of *Iohanan*, who was then about three yeeres old. And what hinders but that he might write the *sonnes of Levi*, the chief of the fathers, in the Booke of the *Chronicles*, even untill the dayes of *Iohanan*, seeing he lived in the 20. of *Artaxerxes*, at which time *Iohanan* was 15. yeeres old?

Neh. 12. v. v. 10
11.

Ezra 10. v. 6.

Neh. 12. v. 23.

But if Mr. *Broughton* may prevaile, the said Priests shall be much more forward in procreation. For he will allow but 87. yeeres from the Captivity of *Zedekiah* unto the 7. of *Artaxerxes*. Whence it follows, that though ten yeeres be granted to *Iehozadak* at the time of Captivity, yet every one of them must begin to beget children before 19. yeeres old, otherwise *Iohanan* could not be borne when *Ezra* came to *Ierusalem*.

See *Broughtons*
consent of
Scripture.

True it is, *Nehemiah* saith, that the *Levites* and *Priests* were recorded unto the reigne of *Darius*, but by whom this was done, he tels not; it is plaine, not by *Ezra*, for he wrote but untill the dayes of *Iohanan*. And though *Nehemiah* concludes, these were in the daies of *Joiakim*, and in the dayes of *Nehemiah* the Governour, and of *Ezra* the Priest, the Scribe; yet it cannot be understood, that they were all of them

Neh. 12. v. 22.

1 Chr. 9. compared with
Neh. 11.

C. 12. v. 26.

in

The Scriptures Harmony.

in every one of their daies, for that is impossible: but that all of them were in all their daies; some in the daies of *Joiakim*, some in the dayes of *Ezra*, some in the daies of *Nehemiah*.

Neh. 2. v. 11.

Punc. fol 74.

As to the age of *Nehemiah*. Admit that he was 25. yeeres old when he came to *Jerusalem*, and lived unto the end of the Persian Monarchy, he was then 130. yeeres old when he died, which is nothing unlikely.

Thus we have the continuance of the Persian Kingdome unto 210. yeeres, and probably the ages of *Zerubbabel*, *Ieshua*, *Mordcai*, *Ezra*, and *Nehemiah*; without the diminution of the one, or stretching of the other beyond reason.

The first Monarch of Grecia.

Justin. l. 11.

Bacholz. pag. 53.

1 Mac. 1. v. 6. 9.

Dan. 11. v. 5. to the 30.

Joseph. Antiqu.

l. 12. c. 1.

Justin. l. 13.

Steidan. l. 1.

Dan. 7. v. 6 c. 8.

v. 8. 21, 22. &

c. 11. v. 3, 4.

Dan. 11.

Alexander the Great, after the full overthrow of *Darius*, reigned 7 yeeres.

Upon his death-bed he parted his Kingdome among his servants, such as were honourable; who all after his death put Crownes upon themselves, and soone fell into warres one against another. Of whom the chiefeft were foure: *Seleucus* King of *Syria*, *Ptolomeus* of *Egypt*, *Antigonus* of *Asia* the lesse, and *Cassander* of *Macedon*. And of these the two former excelled in power: between whom what leagues and conflicts should be, *Daniel* foretold under the names of *The King of the North*, and *the King of the South*. For *Syria* lieth Northward, and *Egypt* South.

Southward, from *Judea*. The whole chapter is paraphrased by *Joseph Hall Bishop of Exceter*.

Note, That the **Grecian Kingdome** so often mentioned in the Books of the *Maccabees*, began 13 yeeres compleat after the death of *Alexander the Great*.

*Func. fol. 75.
Bucholz. pag. 56*

Antiochus surnamed **Epiphanes**, sonne of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, a King of fierce countenance, a vile person, that wicked root, after his brother *Seleucus* was dead, began to reigne in the end of the 137 yeere of the *Grecian Kingdome*.

*Dan. 8. v. 23. &
c 11. v. 21.
1 Mac. 1. v. 10.
2 Mac. 4. v. 7.
Joseph. Antiqu.
l. 12. c. 5.*

On the eighth day of the fifth moneth in the 141. yeere, the transgression of desolation began, and the daily sacrifice decayed by the grosse idolatry of those, who (with the licence of *Antiochus*) joyned themselves to the Heathen, and were sold to do mischief. And in the 143. yeere, he took *Jerusalem*, polluted the *Sanctuary*, hindered, and afterwards forbad the daily Sacrifice, and compelled the Jewes to all manner of ambition. Whom *Mattathias* the Priest for some times couragiously and prosperously resisted; but he quickly deceasing, *Judas Maccabeus* (according to his appointment) rose up in his stead, and became both the Captaine and Governour of *Judea*, in the end of the 146. yeere of the *Grecian Kingdome*,

*Dan. 8. v. 11, 12
13.
1 Mac. 1. v. 13,
14. 15. 21. to the
end of the ch.
& c. 2. v. 6. to
the 16.
Joseph. Antiqu.
l. 12. c. 7, 8.*

*1 Mac. 2. v. 1. 19
to the 48. & v.
66. 70. & c. 3. 3
v. 1, 2.
Joseph. l. d. c. 8.*

Antiochus having then reigned 9 yeeres.

G

Judas

1 Mac. 9. v. 3. 18
Joseph. l. d. c. 9.
& 19.

1 Mac. 4. v. 36.
to the 60.

Dan. 8. v. 13.
14.

1 Mac. 12. v.
48. & c. 13. v.
12. 23.
compare e. 11.
v. 19. 20. with
c. 13. v. 41, 42.
Func. Chr. f. 83.
Bucholz. p. 79.

1 Mac. 13. v. 42
& c. 16. v. 14. 16
Joseph. Antiqu.
l. 3. c. 11. & 14

1 Mac. 16. v. 23
24.
Joseph. Antiqu.
l. d. d. c. 15.
& 18.

Joseph. l. d. c. 19

Judas, surnamed **Maccabeus**, was slaine in the end of the first moneth of the 152. yeere, having governed 5 yeeres and 1 moneth.

In the second yeere of his government on the five and twentieth day of the ninth moneth, in the 148. yeer, he finished *the cleansing of the Sanctuary*, and restored the daily Sacrifice. So that from the time that *the transgression of desolation* began, and *the daily Sacrifice* decayed, unto *the cleansing of the Sanctuary*, and the full restoring of the Sacrifice, are 6. yeeres 3. moneths, and 17. dayes; which containe those 2300. dayes revealed unto *Daniel*.

Jonathan the High-Priest, was taken prisoner and slaine in the end of the 169. yeere, having governed 18 yeeres.

Simon the High-Priest, and Prince of the Jewes, was treacherously slaine in the 11. moneth of the 177. yeer, having governed 7 yeeres and 11 moneths.

John, surnamed **Hyrcanus** the High-Priest, governed 31 yeeres.

Aristobulus, who was the first that Crowned himselfe King of *Judea*, reigned 1 yeere.

Alexander,

Alexander, surnamed Ianneus, 27 yeeres. *Ioseph. l. d. c. 23. & 23.*

Salome, whom the *Greeks* call Alexandra, the wife of the said Alexander, reigned 9 yeeres. *Ioseph. l. d. c. 24.*

Aristobulus, compelling his brother Hyrcanus the High-Priest, to submit unto a private life, took upon him both the Kingdome and Priest-hood; but in the third yeere of his reign he was taken prisoner by Pompey, and carried to Rome. *Ioseph. l. 14. c. 1 & 8.*

Presently after, Gabinius the *Romane* Generall, vanquishing Alexander the son of Aristobulus, erected five seats of Justice; The first at *Jerusalem*, the second at *Gadar*, the third at *Amatho*, the fourth at *Fericho*, the fifth at *Saphor* in *Galilee*, and so changed the Kingdome into an Aristocracy; which was immediately interrupted by Aristobulus, who escaped from Rome, but was soone taken by the said Gabinius, and againe sent back. *Ioseph. l. d. c. 10. Ioseph. l. d. c. 11.*

Aristobulus reigned (including the time of his Captivity) 3 yeeres and 6 moneths *Ioseph. ibid.*

Afterwards the said Aristocracy continued 15 yeeres and 6 moneths. *Ioseph. l. d. c. 15. schol. illustrat.*

Antipater by *Julius Caesar* made Governour of *Judea*, in the end of the third yeere of his government placed (his two elder sonnes) Phasaelus over *Jerusalem*, and Herod over *Galilee*. *Ioseph. l. d. c. 15. & 17. schol. illustrat. Func. Chr. fol. 89.*

Joseph. l. d. c. 25.
schol. illustr.
Func. chr. ibid.

Phasaëlus and **Herod**, when they had governed 3 yeeres, were displaced by the *Parthians*.

Joseph. l. d. c. 24.
& l. 15. c. 1.
schol. illustr.
Func. Chr. ibid.

Antigonus, sonne to *Aristobulus*, by the *Parthians* made King, reigned 5 yeeres.

Joseph. l. 14. c.
26. & 28. l. 15.
c. 1. & l. 17. c.
10.
Func. Chr. f. 91.

Herod before named, was by the *Romanes* declared King of *Judea*, and by their help overcame *Antigonus*. After which he was firnamed the *Great*, and reigned 34 yeeres.

Of whom *Matth.* 2. v. 1. to the 19. *Luke* 1. v. 5.

Joseph. Antiqu.
l. 15. c. ult.
Bucholz. p. 128

He was nine yeeres and fixe moneths in repairing *Zerubbabels* Temple; which was in building (including the times of interruption) 29. yeeres. *Solomon's* was built in seven yeeres and fixe moneths. Now adde these three summes together, and according to the *Jewes* manner of speaking, (which they frequently used for memory sake) The Temple was in building 46. yeeres.

John 2. v. 20.

Joseph. l. 17. c. 10.
Func. Chr. f. 91.

Our Saviour **Iesus Christ** was borne in the beginning of the 34. yeere of *Herod*.

Euseb. Chr. fol.
69. D.
Beda. l. d. Polan.
Synt. Theol. l. 6.
c. 27.

And in the beginning of the 42. yeere of *Augustus*, accompting from the death of his predecessour *Julius Caesar*.

Baron. apparat.
ad Annal. Eccl.
Chemnit. Harm.
Evangel. c. 8.
Luke 2. v. 1.
Gen. 49. v. 10.

At that time *Augustus* made a Decree that all the world should be taxed.

Note, That when *Jacob* said, the Scepter shall not depart from *Judah*, untill **Shiloh** come, It is not

to be understood that the Crowne should continue in the Tribe of *Judah* from the time of the said Prophecy untill *Christs* comming. For before *David* the Prophecy tooke no effect; And after *Zedekiah*, even untill the *Maccabees* (excepting onely *Zerubbabel* and *Nehemiah*, who yet were no Kings, nor absolute Governours) it is altogether uncertaine who ruled in *Judea*: and from the *Maccabees* untill *Christ*, it is manifest the supreme authority was not in the Tribe of *Judah*. The true sense thereof is, That after *David's* reigne, in whom the Prophecy first took effect, *The Scepter*, that is, the right and just title unto the Crowne, should not depart from the Tribe of *Judah* untill *Christ* came; which is clearely proved by Saint *Matthew*. But at our *Saviours* birth or comming the Jewes were not onely dispossessed of the Crowne, but also had lost the very right and title thereunto, by swearing fealty unto King *Herod* not long before: and so *Iacobs* Prophecy was fully accomplished.

Calvin. institut.
l. 1. c. 8. Sect. 7.

Neh. 5. v. 14. 15
Ezek. 21. v. 25. 26, 27.
Genebr. Chr. l. 1.

Comment. vulg.
in 1. Matth.

Matth. 1. v. 1. to
the 17.

Baron. apparat.
ad Annal. Eccl.
Chemnit. Harm.
Evangel. c. 2.

Archelaus succeeding his father *Herod*, reigned 3 yeeres, but was then degraded by *Augustus Caesar*, and made President onely of halfe *Herod's* Kingdome; the other halfe was divided betwixt *Herod's* two other sonnes, *Philip* and *Antipas*. Seven yeeres after *Augustus* confined the said *Archelaus* for his Tyranny unto *Vienna* a City of *France*, where he died.

Matth. 2. v. 22.
Ioseph. Antiqu.
l. 17. c. 10. &
13. Gerhard.
Comment. in
Harm. Evang.
c. 10.
Ioseph. l. d. c. ult.

Herod, surnamed Antipas, and Philip,

Luke 3. v. 1.

at the aforesaid division of *Herod's* Kingdome, were by *Augustus* made *Tetrarchs*, the former of *Galilee*, the latter of *Iturea*, and of the *Region of Trachonitis*.

Matth. 14. v. 1.

Mark 6. v. 14.

26.

Luke 9. v. 7. &

c. 13. v. 32.

This *Herod* beheaded *John the Baptist*, and was by our *Saviour* termed a *Fox*, for his deceit and treachery: Whom Saint *Mark*, using the phrase of his owne people, calleth a *King*; And in respect of his power and greatnesse it is, that the Scriptures place him before his elder brother *Philip*.

Ioseph. Antiqu. l.

17. c. 13. & l.

18. c. 3. schol. il-

lustr. Func. Chr.

fol. 91. 92.

Euseb. Ch. f. 71.

Beda. l. d. Gene-

br. chr. l. 2. Ba-

ron. Annal. Ec-

cles. f. 101. &

169. Guatierius

Tom. 2. Ioseph.

Antiq. l. 18. c. 3.

Our *Saviour Iesus Christ* was crucified when *Herod the Tetrarch* had governed 29 yeeres, and about 3 moneths.

Func. Chr. f. 92.

Isaac. pag. 184.

And in the eighteenth yeere, about the beginning of the fourth moneth of *Tiberius Caesar*, who succeeded *Augustus*, having reigned 57. yeere.

And in the seventh yeere of *Pontius Pilate*, Governour of *Iudea*.

Ignat. ad Trall.

Niceph. Hist.

Eccles. l. 1. sub

finem.

Polan. Syntag.

Theol. l. 6. c. 18.

Baron. Annal.

Eccles. 169.

Gordon. Lesinor.

Chr. Tom. 2.

Apparat. c. 4.

The age therefore of our *Saviour* was 33. yeeres and about three moneths.

And may be thus set forth in particular.

Upon

Upon the expiration of the 30. yeere of *His* age, *He* was baptized and entred into *His* Ministry; though *He* did not publikely shew *Himselfe*, till *John* was cast into prison, which was almost a yeer after.

Neither can any inconvenience follow from the season of the yeere, that *Christ* should then go into the river *Jordan* to be baptized. For in *Iudea* there is very little winter, and that onely in *October*, and the beginning of *November*. And the Scriptures tell us, that on the second day after the *Passcover*, which was the 16. day of the moneth *Abib* alias *Nisan*, and is with us the 27. of *March*, a sheafe of the first fruits of *Harvest* was offered.

The first *Passcover* after *His* Baptisme was about the end of three moneths, *John* 2. v. 13. 23.

The second *Passcover* is expressed, *John* c. 5. v. 1. where the word **Feast**, by way of eminency is put for the *Passcover*, which was the chiefeft feast of the *Jewes*. So *Matth.* 27. v. 15. So *John* 4. v. 45. compared with c. 2. v. 23. So c. 11. v. 56. So c. 12. v. 1, 2. So c. 13. v. 1. 29.

The third *Passcover*, *John* 6. v. 4.

The fourth *Passcover*, *John* 13. v. 1. On the Eve whereof *Our Saviour* was crucified, which the *Jewes* call the *Preparation day*; And was the 25. day of *March*, on which day *He* was also conceived in the wombe.

Luke 3. v. 21.
22, 23. comp.
with Numb. 4.
v. 23. 30. 47.
Matth. 4. v. 12.
17.
Mark. 1. v. 14.
Chemnit. Harm.
Evangel. c. 17.
c. c. 22.
Ioseph. Antiqu.
l. 3. c. 10.
Scalig. de emen-
dat. temp. l. 6.
Chemnit. Harm.
Evangel. Prolog.
c. 3.
Levit. 23. v. 5. 6
10. 11. comp.
with Deut. 16.
v. 1. 9, 10.
Genebr. l. 2.
Chemnit. Harm.
Evangel. c. 45.

Mark. 15. v. 42.
John 19. v. 31.
42.
August. de Trin.
l. 4. c. 5.

From whence these particulars are manifest.

1. That from the beginning of the Captivity of *Babylon*,

Dan. 9. v. 24.

Babylon, unto the first of King *Cyrus* are 70. yeeres; from thence unto the end of the 7. of *Artaxerxes Longimanus* are 82. yeeres; which added together, make 152. yeeres. And from thence unto the death and passion of *Our Saviour*, are 490. yeeres, or, as the Angel informed *Daniel*, 70. weeks; In the end of which last yeere of the said 490. *Our Saviour* was crucified.

Dan. 9. v. 27.

John 4. v. 23.

Matt. 27. v. 51.

Mark. 15. v. 38

2. That neere the midst of the last week of the said 70. *Our Saviour* entering into *His Ministry*, began to cause the *Sacrifice and the Oblation* to cease, but by *His death* He did utterly abolish them; which was signified when the *vaile of the Temple* rent in twaine.

August. in Psal.

132. & de Trin.

lib. 4. 2.

3. That neere the 25. day of *December*, and most probably on that day *Our Saviour* was borne.

Lastly, That from the Creation of *Adam*, unto the birth of *Our Saviour*, are 3966. yeeres, 9. moneths, and 10. daies. Unto which 9. moneths and 10. daies, adding the 5. dayes before the Creation of *Adam*, and then accompting 9. moneths and 15. dayes from the 25. of *December* backwards, It is evident that the world began on the 10. day of *March*, when the Sun entereth into *Aries*, and makes the *Equinoctial*.

Gen. I. v. 23.

Exod. 12. v. 2.

compared with

c. 13. v. 4.

Beda de ratione

Temp. c. 28. &

Polan. Syn.

Theol. I. 5. c. 7.

Soli Sapienti D E O, sit laus & gloria in omne ævum.
Amen.

FINIS.

Imprimatur, Joseph Caryl.

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